

Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. IV.

Baptist Conference SATURDAY, August 4, 1821.

No. 13.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

New Store

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening a handsome and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS

Suitable for the season, in the store lately occupied by Hammond and Page, at the house of John Mitchell, esq. in the borough of Bellefonte.—Which he will be enabled to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

JOHN M'KEE.

Bellefonte July 5th. 1821.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have their

Carding Machines

in complete order, and will card wool at the rate of *six* cents per pound, payable in cash or country produce.

Rankin & Steel.

Bellefonte, June 7th 1821.

LAWS.

THE quota for Centre and Clearfield counties of the acts of the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is received in the Prothonotaries office, to be delivered to the several officers, entitled to copies thereof. Judges, Justices, Constables, &c. will please to apply personally, to sign the receipts required to be taken.

J. G. LOWREY, Proth'y.

Bellefonte, June 25th 1821.

Pump Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he makes and sinks PUMPS, in wells, in a complete manner. He insures them for one year. Word left with Joseph Butler, Innkeeper, Bellefonte, or Wm. Alexander, Mill Hall, shall receive immediate attention.

John Seydell.

June 11, 1821.

Carding Machines.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has erected two New carding Machines, for carding wool, at his fulling mill, in Potter township. Those who bring wool to his machines may rely on having their carding done with despatch. He will card wool, well cleaned of burrs, &c. for six cents per pound.—One pound of grease must be brought for every ten pounds of Wool.

James Potter.

CONFESSION OF FAITH,

Adopted by the Baptist Conference, on the Baldeagle.

WE believe in the UNITY and TRINITY of the Godhead, as is expressed by 1st John, 5 chap. 7 v. For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.

WE believe in the proper and real divinity of Jesus Christ, according to these remarkable words: For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of peace.—Isai. 9 ch. 6 v.

WE believe that all men are naturally sinners. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no not one.—Ro. 3 c. 12 v. The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Rom. 8 c. 7 v. The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it. Is. 1 c. 5, 6th verses.

WE believe in the necessity of an entire renovation of heart in order to salvation. Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Jno. 3 c. 3 v.

WE believe that all who are thus born again, or are begotten again unto a lively hope, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. 1st Epistle Pet. 1 c.

WE believe that the visible Church of Christ consists of real or professed saints. Ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. 1. Pet. 2. c. 5 v.

WE believe that none should be baptised, except those who profess faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and bring forth fruit meet for, or worthy of repentance. Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance, and think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father, for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham. Mat. 3 c. 8 v. He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16 c. 16 v. If thou believest with all thine heart thou mayest. Acts 8 c. 37, 12 verses. 10 c. 47, 48 v. 16 c. 14, 15, 32, 33, 34 & 40th v. 18 c. 8 v. 19 c. 4 v. 22 c. 16 v.

In as much as there are different modes of applying water, in what is denominated baptism, we would also express our opinion on this subject. WE believe that an overwhelming, or burying of the body in water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is the way the Gospel points out. Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we should walk in newness of life. Rom. 6 c. 4 v. 1st Cor. 15 c. 29 v. Col. 2nd c. 11, 12, v. 1st Pet. 3 c. 21 v.

WE believe that baptism, that is an overwhelming, or burying of the body in water, on the profession of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is the only visible door, into the visible church of Christ.

We believe that as faith is requisite to baptism, so baptism is required before communion. Therefore no unbaptised person, however pious, should be invited, or encouraged, to participate at the Lord's table; but affectionately admonished to submit to baptism, and come forward to the communion, in an orderly manner, as the Holy scriptures require.

WE believe that there are very many eminently pious Christians, and Godly ministers, composing pædo-baptist churches—very many excellent things among them, worthy of imitation: yet we feel ourselves constrained by the imperious authority of God, to come out from among them. We cannot go to their communion, nor invite them to ours, while they adhere to a system which, in our view, goes to set aside gospel baptism, both as it respects subjects and mode. First, as it respects the subjects of this holy ordinance. It must be evident, to every reflecting person, that just in proportion as the baptism of infants (so called) prevails, just so far the baptism of believers, or baptism administered on the profession of faith in Christ must cease, unless pædo-baptist churches adopt the practice of baptizing their children, on their own faith, when they become christians—a thing not to be expected. In regard to the manner of applying water, as we view the subject, they have entirely laid aside baptism and introduced a substitute, which bears no resemblance to the mode which the gospel points out. So that in regard to their system and practice, so far as their practice accords with their system, there remains not a single vestige of baptism; neither in subject or mode, among our dear brethren composing Pædo baptist Churches. We therefore feel under the most solemn obligations, to continue steadfast in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship; Acts 2 chap. 42. ver. And to withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the precepts, and examples of the Holy Apostles. For if any man obey not our word by this epistle, (says the infallible penman) note that man and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed. 2. Thes. 3 chap. 6 & 14 ver. We still feel it our bounden duty to extend the hand of fellowship and communion as far in all things as we are agreed, in faith and practice, and beyond these limits we would extend the hand of charity and brotherly affection, never censuring the motives or calling in question the piety of those differing from us in these things.

WE believe in the independency of churches, and equality of the clergy, every church having an inalienable right to manage its own concerns, without the interference, or control of any other

body or church. Therefore it is highly improper to vest Ministers deacons, ruling elders, class leaders, local preachers, circuit preachers, presiding elders, Bishops, Popes, or Cardinals, with power over the faith and consciences of Christians, or practice and discipline of Churches.

We believe in all cases of private offence that the rule in the 18th of Matthew should be observed. If thy brother trespass against thee go tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it to the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican. Matthew 18th chap. 15th, 16 17 ver. But public offences require a more public and open treatment. Them that sin rebuke before all, that others may fear, 1. Tim. 5 chap. 20. ver. No one rule will apply in all cases: hence it is proper to act in view of all that the Holy Scriptures inculcate on the subject of discipline, varying our conduct as wisdom and circumstances shall dictate; using a greater or lesser degree of severity or lenity, as the case may require.

WE believe in the absolute foreknowledge, or perfect knowledge, of God: that nothing ever has taken place or ever can take place contrary to it.

WE believe that Christ Jesus is eminently called God's elect—Behold my servant whom I uphold, mine elect in whom my soul delighteth. Isaiah 42 chap. 1. ver. I have laid help upon one that is mighty; I have exalted one chosen, or elected out of the people. Psalms 89 chap. 19 ver. To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious. 1. Peter 2. chap. 4 ver. Believers are chosen or elected in Christ Jesus. Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ—1 Peter 1 chap. 2. ver. According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love—Eph. 1 chap. 4 ver.

WE believe the atonement ample for all that will come and embrace it. For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time. 1 Tim. 2 chap. 5 & 6 ver. For the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge, that if one died for all then were all dead, and that he died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them and rose again. 2 Cor. 5 chap. 14 & 15 ver. And he is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world. 1 John 2 chap. 2 ver. Hence all are invited, and commanded to come and partake of the water of life freely. Rev. 22 chap. 17 ver. Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth and be ye saved. Is. 45 chap. 22 ver. Therefore all unbelievers are without excuse and justly condemned.

WE believe that every church should, if able, maintain their own poor; yet not excluding the provision which the law has made and provided in such cases. A brother or sister should not be taken from meetings and privileges, and kept on a scanty allowance, in families where God is not feared and worshipped. Whoso hath this world's good and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? 1 John 3 chap. 17 ver.

WE believe that it is contrary to the Scriptures, and our holy profession to sue each other at the law, in any ordinary case; but differences should be settled among ourselves. 1 Cor. 6 chap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ver.

WE believe that the first day of the week is called by way of eminence, the LORD'S day; and should be observed by us as a day of worship, in abstaining from worldly business and conversation, and devoting ourselves and families to the public and private worship of God. Rev. 1 chap. 10 ver. John 20 chap. 1, 10, 26 ver. 1 Cor. 16 c. 1, 2, v. Acts 20 c. 7 v.

WE believe in the resurrection both of the just and unjust. The hour is coming in the which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation. John 5 chap. 28, 29 ver. Job. 19 chap. 25, 26, 27 ver. Dan. 12 chap. 2, 3 ver. 1 Thes. 4 chap. 16, 17 ver. Rom. 8 chap 11 v. 1 Cor. 15 chap. 1 to 56 v.

WE believe in the General Judgement. For we must all appear before the judgement seat of Christ; that every one of us may receive the things done in his body, according to that which he hath done, whether it be good or bad. 2 Cor. 5 chap. 10 ver. Dan 7 chap. 9, 10, ver. Matt. 12 chap 36 ver. Rev. 20 chap. 12, 13 ver. Heb. 9 chap. 27 ver. Acts 17 chap. 31 ver.

COVENANT.

WE do now in the presence of angels and men, avouch the Lord Jehovah to be our God; devoting ourselves, and all we have, and are, for time and eternity, to his service and glory; promising to take his word as the man of our counsel, and to be governed by, and to regulate all our conduct, according to its holy precepts. We also covenant with each other to do all we reasonably can, to maintain the visible kingdom and worship of God the General Good of Zion, the happiness of all mankind, and the temporal and spiritual interest of the members composing this conference; praying with, and for each other, not forsaking assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another, and so much the more as we see the day approaching: Looking for and hastening unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved and, the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

In Witness whereof we hereunto

subscribe our names.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Com. Adver., July 13
LATE FROM LONDON.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lang, Turner and Co. of the New York Gazette, for the following intelligence furnished by their Boston correspondent.

From Mr. TOPP. — Merchant's Hall, Boston, July 17.

Arrived, schr. Little Cherub, Crocker-Hall, 7 days. By this arrival I have received from a correspondent, London papers and shipping lists to the 16th June inclusive, (a regular file of the latter,) extracts from which are inclosed; also, a Halifax paper of the 9th containing extracts from the London papers. I do not observe a syllable in the London papers corroborative of the reports of Bonaparte's death, and of the attack of the Turkish fleet by the American squadron.

At Quaitine, schr. Worromontogus, Jackson, for Havana.

Halifax, July 9.

By the arrival this morning of the Montague packet, Capt. Pawle, from Falmouth, in the very short passage of 20 days, we have received London papers to the 16th ult. and have hastily made the following extracts from them.

London, July 12.

Zante, May 6 — The union of Prince Kantakuzen, with the armies of Ypsilanti and Theodore, will be a powerful aid to them; he is rich, and the first sacrifices he has made are an indication of what he will be able to do in future.

Paris, June 8.

Letters from Bayonne state, that the Ecclesiastics flying from Spain continue to arrive there.

Trieste, May 22.

The late accounts from Ragusa confirm the intelligence of the Mountaineers having taken an active part in the war of Albania, and of their having gained some advantages over the Turks — They have declared decided for Ali.

We are assured that Ismael Pacha was obliged to abandon his positions, and that he had set out to join the Pacha of the Morea, whose troops have met with many defeats, and are very much weakened. A corps of troops is daily expected in Albania.

The merchant ships that have lately come into this harbour from the Levant, confirm the progress of the Greeks, as well in the Islands as in the Morea. The insurrection had spread to Macedonia.

Trieste, May 12.

Extract of a private letter from a Greek, to one of his countrymen at Leghorn: — "Ali Pacha has at length been compelled to surrender, according to treaty, his fortress of Clapha, to the Sulists, who are reported to have found there a great part of his treasures. This will be of immense use to our brave Sulists. Soon after this transaction, the brave armed Greeks of Thessaly, of the defiles of Pindus, of Ossa and of Olympus, joined the Sulists against the Turkish army of Romelia, which had been endeavoring for a year to bring Ali Pacha to submission.

"Most of the Isles of the Archipelago are delivered from the oppressors of our Holy religion. Chio is free with the exception of one old castle. — The main body of the Grecian fleet is impatient to attack Constantinople, where the Turks have murdered our venerable Patriarch. It is generally reported that our fleet has forced the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us hope that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Basilic of Imperial Justinian, will be no longer profaned by oppressors."

Trieste, May 28.

According to accounts from Smyrna several insurrections against the Turks have broke out on the coasts of Asia Minor, which are connected with the events in the Grecian Islands. — There are fears for several establishments in Smyrna, blood having been shed in that place. Some tumultuous scenes have also taken place in the Island of Cyprus, which has hitherto been faithful to the government. We are assured that two able officers of engineers direct the military operations of the Greeks in the morea. — Letters from Corfu say, that several English have entered with enthusiasm into the ranks of the Greeks. The union of Amanto with them is now certain; the Pacha of Morea is losing the greater part of his troops.

London, May 16.

Paris papers of the 12th arrived yesterday, and those of the 13th this day. In our extracts from the former will be seen the amount of what the Spanish Cortes have cogitated, relative to South America.

Madrid, May 31.

The Commission of the Cortes, charged to report to that assembly upon the affairs of South American territories, have terminated their labors. The substance of the basis proposed in the report are, that there shall be

three sections of Cortes in America, one in the northern and two in the southern divisions — the king to appoint a delegate charged with the executive Power, to each of the sections; the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardons and Justice, and War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases.

The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices. New Spain to engage, by Bond upon its revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsula Navy. The Payment to commence the first year on which the representative legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority. The delegates vested with the authority, the deputies of the respective, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to be accomplished, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

The following are extracts from papers of later date.

Paris, June 13.

A private letter from Spain says, that intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in South America has been brought to Cadiz by the Spanish vessel Armenia. The Cortes have been lately much employed. The Political chief of Burgos had announced that Merino had shown himself again in his former positions, and had surprised a detachment of troops, with an officer of the regiment of Catalonia. M. de Tereno had proposed to declare the provinces which contained insurgents in a state of siege. The War Minister said, the Empecinado had more than 5000 disposable men, and that Merino could not long escape.

Vienna, June 1.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th May are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seigneur, exasperated by news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian Churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen Churches had been razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian Ambassador that this violence would offend all Christianity, the Ottoman government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriots had captured 40 vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Adrianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th May. An ex-Patriarch of Constantinople, three Bishops and 40 other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks who had endeavored to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches.

A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hydriots have forced the Dardanelles with 56 vessels, and are in the possession of one of the castles.

The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea. — The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased.

Madrid, June 4.

Public tranquility was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate St. Jerome, went to the Prince's Theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of *Yragala Perra*, and some other songs; this demand was at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empecinado, as to the strength of Merino, becomes every day more alarming. The war carried on between them is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares, that he will shoot the relatives of those who may be with Merino. — The Cortes frequently hold extraordinary.

Pest, May 28.

The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought no satisfactory accounts of the state of that city (10th May.) The fury of the Turks had abated since the deposition of the Vizier but there was still some fears of new excesses.

The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavoring, as much as pos-

sible to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago.

Portsmouth, June 9.

Arrived this evening, the Tees, 26 guns, Captain G. Renuie, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th April. Bonaparte was understood to be very ill of the dropsy when the Tees sailed.

LATEST FROM CAPE HAYTIAN.

Arrived, the brig Buck, Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, from Cape Haytien, Hayti, in ten days, cargo dry goods to Mr. James Scott, and fruit to the master.

Just before the brig Buck sailed from Cape Haytien, an English frigate and a tender had arrived off the port of the Cape, and was cruising for Commodore Ory, or Aurey, and his squadron. The frigate had sent her boat into the harbor with this information. Aurey had, however, only left the Cape a few days before, and was expected back again very shortly. Commodore Northrop and Capt. Pilot, with the brig, ship and schooner that was some time ago seized at the Cape, by Boyer, had arrived at Port au Prince, and the trial of those vessels had taken place, but the result was not made public when brig Buck left the Cape.

The ship Harriet, of and from Antwerp, was some time ago boarded off the Island of Tortugas, on her way from Cape Haytien to Gonaives, by a small pilot boat built schooner; the officers and crew remained on board five hours searching for money, but found none, and finally left the ship with only three casks of provisions. — They reported that they originally belonged to com. Aurey's squadron but had revolted from him only a few days before. This information was confirmed by Aurey himself, on his subsequent arrival at the Cape. Passengers, Wm. Mallat, Nicholas Carrotti, Dominico Botte, Giacomo Signacgo; the three latter Italians.

The Patriot.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

Effects of Lightning.

On Wednesday last the steeple of the Court House, in this Borough, was struck with lightning, and only prevented from being destroyed by the circumstance of its having a rod suspended from it, on the principle laid down by FRANKLIN. The conductor was identified with an iron rod connected with the steeple, on the top of which iron rod was a small cedar ball. On this ball the discharge first fell, grinding it into dust; from thence it passed down the conductor, without injuring the house, until it reached the place where the rod terminated, which was, unfortunately, broken off a few feet from the ground. — The lower end hung directly opposite one of the windows of the house, and the iron connected with the shutters and frame, served to conduct the electric fluid to the wall, through which a part of it entered, directly under the window frame, making a considerable breach, on its escape, in the inner part of the wall. Another portion of it passed down the outside of the wall, and from thence on to the bodies of a considerable number of sheep, killing eight of them, and injuring several more. Had the conductor not been broken, but the lower end of it rested on the earth, as at first it did, the house would not have been injured in the smallest degree, nor a sheep hurt. We consider this circumstance as a convincing, practical demonstration of the safety of houses, from the effects of lightning, that have conductors affixed to them, and goes to confirm Franklin's theory in a positive degree — placing its correctness beyond a doubt, and on a basis which nought but the last crash, when the heavens and earth shall dissolve, can destroy.

Religious.

Last Sabbath day the ordinance of Baptism, agreeably to the principles and views of the Baptist denomination, was administered in the Baldeagle creek, at the town of Milesburg, to four persons, one male and three females, by Elder CALVIN PHILLEO, of the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y. who had spent the last fortnight in this neighborhood, and on the Baldeagle, as a missionary from the Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society of N. Y. This being the first occasion on which the ordinance, by immersion, had been administered in this neighbourhood, the course of people was very great, and has been estimated by some at near 2000: we would suppose that at least 1200 or 1500 persons were present. The morning dis-

course explained the views of the Baptist denomination on this solemn ordinance, which was administered at the close of the morning service.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state, that the conduct of those who were present, altho' differing in sentiment both as to the subjects of, and mode of administering, this ordinance, was such as is worthy of the Christian character; and we trust that every real CHRISTIAN will extend the hand of charity and christian friendship, to those who have been imperiously constrained to differ with their brethren on this subject.

As many of our readers may be ignorant of the points of difference between the Baptist and other denomination of Christians, we have, on the first page of this day's paper, presented them with a short epitome of their views on the different points, as contained in the confession of faith which has been adopted by those to whom this ordinance has been administered on the Baldeagle.

The establishment of the "LYCOMING GAZETTE" has passed into the hands of Mr. Tunison Coryell, under whose guidance, we have no doubt, it will continue to be as ably conducted as it was by its late proprietor, Mr. Lewis.

For the Patriot.

The Surprise.

The Sun had sunk behind the western hill And lost in shadowy darkness was the rill Where oft, when twilight cast its pensive shade,

For meditation sweet had Flora stray'd. Again the maid for recreation, To view the beauties of creation, The sacred haunts of solitude had sought, To feast her fancy on delightful thought, Nor dream'd of interruption.

Beneath an ancient elm her art had rais'd A seat, o'er which its spreading branches wav'd:

Where now she sat, regal'd by zephyr's cool Her lively form reflecting in the pool; — When from the grass a frog came leaping,

And near her feet his course was taking: The sudden fright suppress'd her plaintive strain, And thus the fair one did aloud complain:

"How dare you, sir, my meditations break? By this affront you've put your life at stake." This having said, she turn'd to find a stone, Sufficient in its weight to crack each bone, And put an end to all his hopping, Or near her sacred seat from stopping The stone, she found, and rais'd her arm on high, Intending that sir croaker soon should die, For death he was deserving.

The frog, observing Flora's angry mood, No longer strove to gain the limpid flood, But boldly turn'd and op'd his little throat, With accents calm, and winning, thus he spoke:

"Flora, dear Flora, do be calmer, Nor injure him who flies from danger; 'Tis true unwillingly I gave alarm To one I'd sooner die to please than harm, Or merit thus her anger."

"This eve, as in the chrystal pool I swam, And sportive leap'd among our little clan, Your well known voice in pleasing strains was heard, — I left my sportful mates, nor danger fear'd, And leap'd amid the brake there waving, And on your glowing charms was gazing, That lay conceal'd beneath your flowing hair Which wav'd alternate in the evening air That in the grove was playing."

"Perch'd on a stone I sat beside your seat, And heard your lips, in pensive strains, repeat Those feeling lines, which your pure mind compos'd, On him who often sigh'd, but never lov'd: And while those scenes yourself was singing,

In my clear eye the tear was swimming; Such is the power your charms and voice combine, To feast upon them I'll the pool resign, And deem the forfeit pleasing."

"But as I sat, screen'd by the bending brake, I saw, slow winding, an envenom'd snake, With forked tongue and fire discharging eyes, And open jaws, to seize me as a prize, And put an end to all my swimming, Or on yon pointed rock from singing; Through fear I fled, for still my life is sweet, And now implore forgiveness at your feet, For you thus interrupting."

"If die I must, this is my parting prayer — To fall beneath dear Flora's hand so fair, To please a nymph so pure I'll yield my breath, And joyous triumph in my willing death: But still, I trust, 'twould not be sinning, And something worthy of believing, To think that pity dwells within that breast Which oft I've seen to heave for the distressed, With sympathy high beating."

Well, hop into the water, skip away, And join your brethren in their sportive play, Dive through the flood with your extended hands,

Or hide yourself below the yielding sands, For lo! I see the snake their crawling, And for your tender limbs is longing, And as I've charm'd you from your oozy bed, This stone I'll use to bruise the reptile's head, And spoil his future feasting.

The frog, rejoicing, to the water sprang, And perch'd on a projecting root thus sang: "Oh, FLATTERY! sweet to every ear, Once hast thou sav'd my life — that's clear."

While Flora homeward bending, Could not refrain the frog commending, Though long deceiv'd the lovely nymph now spake, And prais'd the beauties of sir Croaker's shape, His manners and good breeding.

A most melancholy accident happened in this city a few days ago. A brother and sister were looking out of a window, two stories high. The boy was between three and four years of age, and the girl a few years older. While looking out of the window, some petty difference arose; the thoughtless passionate little girl picked up her younger brother's legs, and turned him out of the window. He was alive when we heard of him last, but no hope was entertained of his recovery. Let children be warned not to indulge in passion, lest it betray them to Guilt. D. Press.

FELL REVENGE. — On Thursday, a highly respectable family of this city were plunged into deep affliction by the detestable wickedness of a coloured girl, about 14 years of age. — Some of the elder branches of the family were going into the country in the carriage. The colored girl was desirous to go with them, but was refused. Animate by a most diabolical spirit, she determined to wreak her vengeance where it should be severely felt: not by the waste or destruction of property, but by breaking into the sanctuary of life itself. She was partially intrusted with the care of an infant grandchild of the respectable gentleman who would not allow her to go into the country. She slipped out and bought six cents worth of Laudanum. This she conveyed into the tube or bottle from which the child was fed. A woman employed about the house, observed that the child did not seem to like its victuals, and perhaps the reason was that they were not fresh. The artful and malicious girl, who had bought and deposited the laudanum, assured the mother that the victuals were fresh and nice, and that the child was fond of them. Again the deadly tube was put into its innocent mouth, and again it sucked the poisonous food. It was soon observed to be sick: a physician was sent for, but alas, the vital spark was extinguished; it was dead in a few hours. The coloured girl was arrested, and is now in jail. She has confessed all that we have stated as to her motives and conduct. She will be tried at the next court of Oyer and terminer. — The offence is MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. *ibid.*

WHITEFIELD is said to have preached eighteen thousand SERMONS, during the thirty four years of his ministry. The calculation was made from a memorandum book, in which he noted down the times and places of his preaching. This would be something more than two sermons a week.

WESLEY tells us himself, (Journal XIII. p. 121) that he preached about eight hundred SERMONS in a year — In fifty three years, reckoning from the time of his return from America, this would amount to forty two thousand and four hundred. But it must be remembered, that even the hundreds in this sum, were not written discourses.

Collier says that DR. LITCHFIELD, Rector of All Saints, Thomas Street, London, who died in 1446, left thousand and eighty three SERMONS in his own hand. — *Eccles. Hist. v. 2, p. 187.*

IRELAND.

Extract of a letter dated Limerick, June 11.

"Yesterday evening at the early hour of 8 o'clock, a horrid and barbarous occurrence took place within a mile of this city, which for atrocity, exceeds any that has lately been recorded. In the early part of the spring, a daring attack was made by an armed mob, on a house on the lands of Dunnigar, near this city, where Mr. Torrence resided. He had previously received a threatening notice to quit the lands, which he disregarded.

After a long and valient resistance aided only by his wife who displayed a courage beyond her sex, he succeeded in repulsing the assailants with loss of one of their gang, who was carried off mortally wounded. On the evening above mentioned, this brave but unfortunate couple, were met on the road between Limerick and Dunigar, by a body of men dressed in women's clothes: they were immediately surrounded, and in an instant, Mr. Torrence was barbarously murdered."

Grondo (Poland) May 21.

From the 1st to the 15th instant, above 100,000 Russians have passed the Dwina, and cantoned on the left bank of that river. The government of Minsk alone has received orders to prepare for the reception of 80,000 men.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 16.
MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCES.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Portsmouth, dated Snowhill, Maryland, July 3, 1821.

"Several unfortunate occurrences have lately taken place in this county. ISAAC DREDDEN, residing near Newton, murdered James Henderson, by knocking him overboard into the river with an oar. Dredden is now in jail. William Scarborough, aged 18 years, only child of Edward Scarborough, being alone in a small boat near home, fishing, unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. Mr. Edward Scarborough has had 21 children, of whom William was the only surviving one, and doated on by his parents. A negro woman belonging to Rackliff Point, being informed that she had been sold to the negro buyers, first cut the throat of her child, and afterwards her own; their bodies were found a few days afterwards near home."

From the Lexington Reporter, July 2.
INDIAN WAR.—We have before us numerous particulars relative to the state of Indian affairs in Arkansas; from which it appears that a war between the Cherokees and Osages will inevitably take place. The authority of government has not been properly exerted to prevent it. Although the parties have been warned to respect the property of our citizens, it cannot be expected, living as they do among the Cherokees, and contiguous to the other party, that they can escape the evils of the conflict.

A newspaper, in Chautauque county, New York, relates a singular act of desperation in an Indian, which happened a short time since at Mack's ferry, Cataraugus Creek. A white man and a stout Indian who goes by the name of THE DEVIL'S RAM ROD, after an altercation proceeded to blows. The white man got the better of the Indian. The combatants were separated, and the Indian set across the ferry, mounted on his horse. He was, however, too much grieved to depart, and dismounted and jumped into the creek. He was taken out and again mounted, but quickly dismounted, and again plunged into the creek. He was taken out a second time and mounted, when he rode off a short distance, waited for a favorable moment, returned and leaped into the creek, from which he was taken out lifeless. The Indians of his tribe have threatened vengeance on the white man, who they say must have first killed their brother and then threw him into the creek.

N. Y. D. Adv.

From the Boston Centinel.

Great attention is paid to the manufacturing interest throughout France. The manufacture of rich cashmere shawls is spoken of in exalted terms. With the aid of the king, the manufacturers have imported upwards of 400 of the downy goats of cashmere, from their native mountains, and constitute a part of the cherished stock of the kingdom.

From the London Traveller, June 18.

Turkey was never in so critical a position and in such an extraordinary state of feebleness. Prince Ypsilanti, whose plan was to pass the Danube without stopping, has met more than one obstacle. The necessities of war, which his friends had sent him, were stopped by a superior order at the frontiers of Russia. But in the end his partisans sent him by sea forty pieces of cannon, which were lately received at Galatz. At the same time the prince, without losing time, prepared the rest of his armament in the country.

Every one agrees that Ypsilanti possesses the qualities necessary for the chief of so daring an enterprise, and knows particularly how to animate others with his own courage and intrepidity. When the thundering declaration of the Russian consul, published at Jassy, on the part of his sovereign, and which produced so great an effect in Moldavia, arrived at his head quarters, he ordered it to be read before the whole army. He afterwards addressed the army in which he said none of the sovereigns would dare march against them. But supposing that possible, he was certain no soldier present would survive the disgrace of his country. "If there are such," continued he, "let them pass to the left." The whole army passed to the right, shouting "death rather than such an outrage."

The greatest disorder prevails at Constantinople; and to crown it, a violent dissension has broken out between the three powers who compose the government. The body of Ulemas reproached the ministry with having pushed the Greek people to despair, by the unlimited exactions of the Pachas. The ministers on the other hand reproached the Ulemas with having chosen Cadis who provoked insurrection by the iniquity of their

judgments. The Janissaries, on the other side attribute to the first, and particularly to the second, the cause of the revolt, and demand the head of Halet Effendi, the Sultan's favorite, who has been they say for a long time, the soul of the most pernicious counsels that ever were given to an Ottoman Prince.

Constantinople.

May 10.

Affairs were at their Climax about the 4th and 6th instant, when an apprehended insurrection of the Janzaries put the whole city in a panic. Their demands were however, evaded by a bribe of eight millions of piastres, about £220,000 sterling, and some police regulations have restored us to apparent tranquility. Business cannot be resumed however, till our situation be more secure, and we fear that under the most favorable circumstances to be hoped for, some time must elapse before things return to their former channel. The cause of the Greeks is quite abandoned in the provinces adjoining Russia, and it must in the event prove equally hopeless in the Morea. Complete ruin has been entailed on that nation in the capital, and the same measures we understand are to be adopted in the provincial cities also. Our newly arrived grand vizier remained in place but eight days, owing, it is believed, to his opposition to the violent and indiscriminate proceedings that were carrying on. The Patriarch was hanged on Easter Sunday, together with several of his bishops, and nearly all individuals who could not escape, belonging to the principal Greek families, have suffered.

DIED.—In Walker township, on Thursday, Mrs. Mary M'Bride, consort of Mr. Robert M'Bride, late of this town. She was a good christian, and consequently an excellent member of society, which, combined with her other good qualities as a wife and mother, renders her death a matter of regret not only to her affectionate husband, but to the community at large.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, owing to ill health, having declined the saddlery business in Bellefonte, requests those indebted to him, to call and make payment immediately. He may be found at his boarding house, Mr. Watson's tavern, at any time. He offers for sale all his stock and instruments of trade. The town of Bellefonte presents to a good saddler an excellent prospect of making, by the profession, a good livelihood. He will dispose of his establishment on reasonable terms for cash.
WM. H. CULBERTSON.
Aug. 1 1821.

**\$150
REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland, on Sunday the 10th day of June last, the following negroes, to wit:

ISAAC

The slave and property of the subscriber, John Hoyer, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, smiles when spoken to; had on when he went away and took with him a blue cloth coat, a pair of coarse linen pantaloons, a pair of Russia sheeting, two linen shirts, one of coarse linen and the other of Russia sheeting, with a coarse hat and shoes, and a number of articles not recollected.

HANIBAL,

The slave and property of the subscriber, Michael C. Sprigg, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, a dark mulatto, a tolerable brick maker, and may endeavor to get employ as such; does not like working on a farm. Had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a pair of blue striped cotton pantaloons, a pair of dark mixed cloth do, a white waistcoat, and other clothing not recollected.

JIM,

The Slave and property of the subscriber, John Burbridge, is a small black fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 26 years old, a little cross-eyed and has a scar over one of his eyes; had on and took with him a fine blue cloth coat, well worn, a pair of nankeen pantaloons, half worn, a pair of Benet's cord do, with a pair or two of tow rowers and shirt, and two old white shirts. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure

them in goal so that the subscribers can get them again, if taken out of this state, or 50 Dollars for each if taken within the state and the one third thereof for either of them.

**John Hoyer,
Michael C. Sprigg,
John Burbridge.**

July 24th 1821.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE

That I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of August next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB AWL.

July 23d 1821.

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

From the very flattering encouragement I received from you, by being placed on the return at the last election for Sheriff, I am induced, again, to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages: and if elected, my interest as well as my duty, will require me to execute the duties faithfully and correctly.

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, January 16, 1821.

To our Creditors.

Take Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of August next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, to hear us and our creditors, of which you will take notice.

**MICHAEL MILLS,
JAMES BROWN.**

July 18, 1821.

To those Concerned.

A number of watches was deposited in the hands of the subscriber by Mr. W. Robinson, silversmith, on his departure from this place.—The owners are requested to call and pay for the repairing and take them away, as I contemplate leaving Bellefonte, shortly.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.
July 14, 1821.

WANTED

A person calculated to teach an English School, at Pennsylvania Furnace. A man with a family would be preferred. He can be accommodated with a dwelling house very convenient to the school house. Application must be made soon.

July 14, 1821:

CAUTION,

Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the United States, not to purchase two judgment notes that I have given to Esq. Philip Wolfart, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of November 1820; one of them for \$40 dollars, payable 1st of April last, and the other for \$100 payable 1st of April next—as said notes were given for 160 acres of land in the state of Illinois, and said land, was sold for taxes, before the title was made to me by said Wolfart. He having warranted the land clear of all incumbrances, I am not willing to pay one cent of said notes unless compelled by law.

GEORGE ALSBAUGH.
July 3d 1821.

NOTICE.

Board of Property,

July 3d 1821.

Present,

**A GREGG, Sec'y Commonwealth.
JAMES BRADY, Sec'y L'd. Office.
SAMUEL COCHRAN, Sur. Gen.**

James Williams and Jeremiah Tallman, administrators de bonis non &c. of Robert Martin, deceased, represented to the board by their petition, That the said Robert Martin was the owner of a tract of land now situated in Potter township in the county of Centre, containing two hundred and sixty four acres and a fourth, surveyed in the name of John Caothers, and by some means a patent issued for the same tract to a certain Peter Faulkner, which is recorded in patent book No. 20, page 170. The petition further states, that an ejectment was brought by Robert Martin in his life time against a certain Nathaniel Frampton, and the said Robert Martin obtained the possession of the land in the year 1801 and has had possession thereof ever since by persons claiming under the said Robert and his heirs.

They therefore pray the board of property to rescind the patent improperly granted to Peter Faulkner, and issue one to John Ausbaugh, to whom the administrators were bound by agreement to make the title.

The board after considering the prayer of the petitioners, DO order that the first Monday in October next be appointed for trial, and that notice of the time and place of hearing be given to

Peter Faulkner,

if he can be found—if not, that public notice be given in two weekly newspapers, one in the borough of Harrisburgh, the other in the county where the lands lie, for three successive weeks, and at least thirty days before the day of hearing.

I DO CERTIFY that the foregoing is correctly extracted, and copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Property.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary of the Land Office to be hereunto affixed, at Harrisburg, this 9th day of July 1821.

John M'Kissick,

Dep. Sec'y. Land Office.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Road.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Stockholders in the above company, that a further call of \$5 on each share of stock is this day ordered to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of September next. Those Stockholders who have neglected to pay the former calls, are desired to come forward and discharge the same immediately.

By order of the Board,
Jos. Miles,

Treasurer.

Bellefonte, July 14, 1821.

STRAYS

WAS taken up by the Subscriber, trespassing, two large

Red Oxen,

one of which wants a Horn—supposed to be eight or nine years old. The owner is requested to redeem them as soon as possible.

Jonathan Henderson.

Slab Cabin, July 17, 1821.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff,

at the ensuing general election. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity.

James Rothrock.

Creditors Take Notice,

That we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of August next, at the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, to hear us and our creditors; when & where you may attend if you see proper.

**PATRICK McDONALD.
DAVID COURTER.**

July 14, 1821.

To the free Electors of Centre and Clearfield Counties.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

In compliance with the wishes of a number of my friends and fellow citizens I offer myself as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office,

at the ensuing general election; and if elected will use my best endeavors to give reasonable satisfaction.

Wm. M'Minn.

Potter township, April 30th 1821.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CENTRE & CLEARFIELD COUNTIES,

who are entitled to vote at the ensuing general election.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff.

If I am thought worthy of receiving a majority of your votes, I shall endeavor to execute the duties of the office with fidelity.

John Rankin.

Bellefonte, June 20th 1821.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield counties.

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate, at the ensuing election, for the office of

Sheriff

I do not intend to solicit your votes by personal application—I do not think that it comports with genuine republicanism so to do. I shall however, if elected, be thankful for the favor, and endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

BENJAMIN GOODWIN

Haines township, May 10, 1821.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Charles Huston, President of the courts of Common Pleas in the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, and the hon. Adam Harper and Isaac M'Kinney, Judges of the said court in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 15th day of June 1821, to me directed, for holding a court of

Oyer and Terminer and General jail Delivery.

in the town of Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, on the 4th Monday of August next, being the 27th day thereof.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given, to the coroners, the justices of the peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the county of Centre, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Bellefonte, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.
JOHN MITCHELL, Sheriff.

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

POETRY.

SONG—BY MOORE.

When Charles was deceived by the
maid he lov'd
We saw no cloud his brow o'ercast
ing;
But proudly he smil'd as if gay and un-
mov'd,
Tho' the wound at heart was deep
and lasting;
And often at night when the tempest
roll'd
He sung as he pac'd the dark deck
over
Blow, wind, blow! thou art not so
cold
As the heart of the maid that de-
ceives her lover."

Yet he liv'd with the happy and seem'd
to be gay,
Though the wound but sunk more
deep for concealing;
And fortune threw many a thorn in
his way,
Which, true to one anguish, he trod
without feeling;
And still by the frowning of fate un-
subdued,
He sung as if fortune had placed
him above her:
Frown, fate, frown! thou art not so
rude,
As the heart of the maid that de-
ceives her lover."

At length his career found a close in
death;
The close he long wish'd to his
cheerless roving;
For victory shone on his latest breath,
And he died in a cause of his heart's
approving;
But still he remembered his sorrow,
and still,
He sung till the vision of life was
over:
"Come, death, come! thou'rt not so
cold
As the heart of the maid that de-
ceives her lover."

From the Independent Balance.
THE VALLEY.

The Vale of Avoca Moore sung with
delight,
As its waters roll'd on with a trem-
ulous motion:
But oh, there's a vale that has oft burst
on my sight,
While my heart rose and fell as the
waves of the ocean.
I wandered forlorn from the home of
my friends,
Over many a moon, over many a
mountain,
Where the oak's stubborn form to the
fierce whirlwind bends,
And the snake undisturb'd laves
himself in the fountain.

The chill of neglect had a mildew cast
round,
And hard was it then truent Cour-
age to rally,
But Joy wav'd her pinions, and com-
fort I found,
For true hospitality reign'd in that
valley.

And long as this bosom a throbbing
heart owns,
And e'en should that heart with
dread anguish be breaking,
A thought of past pleasures will stifle
my groans,
And remembrance of Milgrove will
rapture awaken."

From the Dublin Examiner.
BEAUTY IN SMILES.

Oh weep not sweet maid, though the
bright tear of beauty
To kindred emotion each feeling be-
guiles;
The softness of sorrow no magick can
borrow,
To vie with the splendor of Beauty

in Smiles.

Man roves through creation a wander-
ing stranger,
A dupe to its follies, a slave to its
toils,
But bright o'er the billows of doubt
and of danger,
The rainbow of promise is Beauty
in Smiles.

As the rays of the sun o'er the bosom
of nature
Renew every flower which the tem-
pest despoils,
So joy's faded blossoms in man's ach-
ing bosom
Revive in the sunshine of Beauty in
Smiles.

The crown of the hero, the star of the
lover,
The hope that inspires, and the
spell that beguiles;
The song of the poet, the dream of the
lover,
The infidel's heaven is Beauty in
Smiles.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
THE HARP—A TALE.

From the German of the Poet Korner:
addressed to such as believe in the
agency of spirits.

The secretary SELNER had begun
to taste the first spring of happiness
with his youthful bride. Their union
was founded on that vague and evanes-
cent passion, which often lives and
dies almost in the same moment;
sympathy and esteem formed the basis
of their attachment. Time and expe-
rience, without diminishing the ardour,
had confirmed the permanence of their
mutual sentiment. It was long since
they had discovered that they were
formed for each other; but want of
fortune imposed the necessity of a te-
dious probation; till Selner, by ob-
taining the patent for a place, found
himself in possession of an easy com-
petence, and, on the following Sunday
brought home in triumph his long be-
trothed bride. A succession of cer-
emonious visits for some weeks en-
grossed many of those hours that the
young couple would have devoted to
each other. But no sooner was this
onerous duty fulfilled than they eager-
ly escaped from the intrusion of soci-
ety to their delicious solitude; and
the fine summer evenings were but too
short for plans and anticipations of
future felicity. Selner's flute and Jo-
sephine's harp filled up the intervals
of conversation, and with their harmo-
nious unison seemed to sound the
prelude to many succeeding years of
bliss and concord.

One evening when Josephine had
played longer than usual, she sudden-
ly complained of head-ache: she had
in reality risen with this symptom of
indisposition, but concealed from her
anxious husband. Naturally suscepti-
ble of nervous complaints, the atten-
tion which she had lent to music, and
the emotions it had excited in her deli-
cate frame, had increased a slight in-
disposition to fever, and she was now
evidently ill. A physician was called
in, who so little anticipated danger that
he promised a cure on the morrow.
But, after a night spent in delirium,
her disorder was pronounced a ner-
vous fever, which completely baffled
the efforts of medical skill, and, on
the 9th day was confessedly mortal.
Josephine herself was perfectly sensi-
ble of her approaching dissolution, and
with mild resignation, submitted to her
fate.

Addressing her husband for the last
time she exclaimed: "My dear Ed-
ward, Heaven can witness it is with
unutterable regret that I depart from
this fair world, where I have found
with thee a state of supreme felicity;
but though I am no longer permitted
to live in those arms, doubt not thy
faithful Josephine shall still hover
round thee, and as a guardian angel

encircle thee till we meet again."
She had scarcely uttered these words
when she sunk on her pillow, and soon
fell into a slumber from which she
awoke no more; and when the clock
was striking nine it was observed that
she had breathed her last. The ago-
nies of Selner may be more easily
conceived than described: during
some days it appeared doubtful wheth-
er he would survive: and when after a
confinement of some weeks, he was at
length permitted to leave his chamber,
the powers of youth seemed paralysed,
his limbs were enfeebled, his frame
emaciated, and he sunk into a state of
stupor, from which he was only to be
roused by the bitterness of grief.

To this poignant anguish succeeded
a fixed melancholy; a deep sorrow
consecrated the memory of his beloved:
her apartment remained precisely
in the state in which it had been left
previous to her death; on the work-
table lay her unfinished task; the harp
stood in her accustomed nook, un-
touched and silent; every night Sel-
ner went in a sort of pilgrimage to the
sanctuary of his love, and, taking his
flute, breathed forth, in deep plaintive
tones, his fervent aspirations for the
cherished shade. He was thus stand-
ing in Josephine's apartment, lost in
thought, when a broad gleam of moon-
light fell on the open window, and
from the neighboring tower the watch-
man proclaimed the 9th hour; at this
moment, as if touched by some invis-
ible spirit, the harp was heard to res-
pond to his flute in perfect unison.—
Thunderstruck at this prodigy, Sel-
ner suspended his flute and the harp
became silent; he then began with
deep emotion Josephine's favorite air,
when the harp resumed its melodious
vibrations, thrilling with ecstasy.

At this confirmation of his hopes, he
sunk on the ground, no longer doubt-
ing the presence of the beloved spirit;
and whilst he opened his arms to
clasp her to his breast, he seemed to
drink in the dædth of spring, and a
pale glimmering light flitted before
his eyes. "I know thee, blessed spirit,"
exclaimed the bewildered Selner, "thou
didst promise to hover round my
steps, to encircle me with immor-
tal love. Thou hast redeemed thy
word; it is thy breath that glows on
thy lips; I feel myself surrounded by
thy presence." With rapturous emo-
tion he snatched the flute, and the
harp again responded, but gradually
its tones became softer, till the melo-
dious murmurs ceased, and all was si-
lent. Selner's feeble frame was com-
pletely disordered by these tumultu-
ous emotions; when he threw himself
on his bed, it was only to rave deliri-
ously of the harp: after a sleepless
night he rose only to anticipate the
renewal of his emotions; with un-
speakable impatience, he awaited the
return of evening, when he again re-
paired to Josephine's apartment, where
as before, when the clock struck nine,
the harp began to play in concert with
the flute, and prolonged its melodious
accompaniment till the tones gradually
subsided to a faint and tremulous vi-
bration, and all again was silent. Ex-
hausted by this second trial, it was
with difficulty that Selner tottered to
the chamber, where the visible altera-
tion in his appearance excited so much
alarm, that the physician was again
called in, who, with sorrow and dis-
may, detected aggravated symptoms
of the fever which had proved so fatal
to Josephine, and so rapid was its pro-
gress that in two days the patient's
fate appeared inevitable.

Selner became more composed and
revealed to the physician the mysteri-
ous communications, avowing his be-
lief that he should not survive the ap-
proaching evening. No arguments
could remove from his mind this fatal
pressage; as the day declined, it gain-
ed strength; and he earnestly entreat-

ed as a last request, to be conveyed to
Josephine's apartment. Selner no
sooner reached the well known spot
than he gazed with ineffable satisfac-
tion on every object endeared by af-
fectionate remembrance.

The evening hour advanced; he dis-
missed his attendants, the physician
alone remaining in the apartment.—
When the clock struck nine, Selner's
countenance was suddenly illuminated
the glow of hope and pleasure flush-
ed in his wan cheeks, and he passion-
ately exclaimed, "greet me once more
at parting that I may overcome the
pangs of death." At these words the
harp breathed forth a strain of jubilee;
a sudden gleam of light, waved round
the dying man, who, on beholding the
sign, again exclaimed, "I come, I
come to thee," and sunk senseless on
the couch. It was in vain that the as-
tonished physician hastened to his as-
sistance, and he too late discovered
that life had yielded in the conflict. It
was long before he could bring himself
to divulge the mysterious circumstan-
ces which had preceded Selner's dis-
solution; but once, in a moment of
confidence, he was insensibly led to
make the detail to a few intimate
friends, and finally produced the harp,
which he had appropriated to himself
as a legacy from the dead.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A short time since as David Virtue
mason, at Auchtertool, a village 4
miles distant from Kirkcaldy in Scot-
land, was dressing a barley mill-stone
from a large block, after cutting away
a part, he found a lizard imbedded in
the stone. It was about one inch and
a quarter long, of a brownish yellow
colour, round head, with bright spark-
ling projecting eyes. When found it
was apparently dead, but after laying
about five minutes exposed to the air,
it began to shew signs of life. One
of the workmen put snuff on its eyes,
which seemed to give the animal great
pain: it soon ran forwards and back-
wards with great celerity. After the
lapse of about half an hour, it was
brushed off the stone and killed.—
When found the animal was lying in a
round cavity coiled up thus O, the
cavity itself being an exact impression
of the animal. This stone is naturally
a little damp; and about half an inch
all round the animal was of a soft sand,
the same color as the animal itself.
There were about 14 feet of earth
above the rock, and the spot where
the block in which the lizard was found
was cut from the quarry, about seven
or 8 feet deep in the rock, so that the
animal was from 21 to 22 feet from the
surface. The stone was perfectly
solid, without fissure, quite hard, and
one of the best to be got from the
quarry of Cullaloe, which quarry is
perhaps the best in Scotland.

From the Albany Statesman.

A gentleman from one of the north-
western states related to me a few days
since the following anecdote, as illus-
trative of the sense of honor and devo-
ted sentiments which characterize many
of the Indian warriors.
Several years ago, a treaty held with
some Indian tribes at Vincennes, in
Indiana, at which the celebrated Tec-
cumseh was present, General Harris
acted as one of the commissioners
on the part of our government. A
bower had been erected in a field ad-
joining the town for the meeting of
the parties. Before the council was
opened, General Harrison handed sev-
eral chairs to the American officers
and gentlemen who were present be-
fore he offered one to Tecumseh. On
handing one to him, the haughty war-
rior thrust it aside; and surveyed those
around him, with a mingled expres-
sion of pride and contempt, threw
himself into a declining posture on
the ground. Gen. Harrison endeavored
to soothe him, and, through the inter-
preter, asked whether he intended to
offend his Great Father. "My fath-
er! said the indignant chief: the SUN
is my father, and the EARTH is my
mother, and I will repose myself on
her bosom."

From the Montreal Herald, July 7.
CASUALTY.—On the 25th ultimo

a respectable Scotch emigrant, named
James Dick, bathing near Lachine, and
ignorant of the sudden declivity of the
bottom, got beyond his depth, was hur-
ried away by the current, and was
drowned. He has left a wife and no
less than eleven children in indigent
circumstances. "It was a woful sight
says our informant, speaking of the
latter, to see them running to and fro
on that part of the beach where his
clothes lay; whilst the mother, poor
woman! remained ignorant of it,
through the prudent measures of the
settlers, until, alas! it was too certain
that he had gone to that bourne from
which no traveller returns. On its
being communicated to her she became
bewildered and could not believe it,
ill grief choked her and she fainted.
On recovering surrounded by her nu-
merous offspring, it was a sight to
melt the most obdurate heart; but the
evil was irremediable, and the next day,
she piously told me in a tone scarcely
audible, that she resigned herself to the
will of her all merciful Creator.

Upon our worthy governor being in-
formed of the circumstances, he with
his characteristic benevolence, direct-
ed that the grant of land and other sup-
port, which was to have been given to
the father, should be continued to the
eldest son and mother for the future
maintenance of the family, for which
they were very grateful, and proceed-
ed with their settlers to their place of
destination, the new settlement of
Lanark."

From the Charleston Courier.

The exhibition of the rattlesnake in
the act of destroying and devouring a
rat, is represented to be well worth
the attention of the curious, and of
strangers in particular. These are
afforded an opportunity of
seeing this formidable reptile, who
had nearly occupied the place of the
eagle on the American arms, being
part of the original design. He dif-
fers from others of his kind, in this, it
is said, that he eats during his confine-
ment, and justifies his killing the rat
by immediately devouring him.

The rat on this occasion, becomes
an object of interest, if not of com-
passion. He acquires, perhaps, some-
thing of dignity from the sacrifice.—
Not an inappropriate use of these ani-
mals was once made by the students
at Cambridge Massachusetts. The
people of Boston roasted an ox on the
British treaty being approved by the
American government. The Cam-
bridge scholars on the same day roast-
ed a rat with much ceremony. On
being asked the reason for doing so,
they replied that they were "ratify-
ing," the British treaty.

MEMORY.

By Henry Neale.

For e'en in thoughts serene'st hour,
When past delights are felt,
And memory shines on scenes of woe,
'Tis like the moon-beam on the snow,
That glids but cannot melt;
That throws a mockery lustre o'er,
But leaves it cheerless as before.

Her sweetest song will only tell
Of long departed noon;
Of things we lov'd alas! how well,
And lost, alas! how soon;
For feelings blasted, hopes deferr'd
And secret woes unseen, unheard,
By the cold crowd around,
Will rise and make their plaintive
moan,
And mingle with her softer tone,
Till all their murmurs, drown'd
Her lyre shall loose its soothing flow,
And only tell a tale of woe.

ADVICE IN COURTSHIP.

Air—"How to gain a woman's favor."
Kitty, tender, gay and blooming,
Lover! wouldst thou hope to gain?
Warmly court, grow more presuming;
Maids despise the bashful swain,
When she's coldest,
Press her boldest;
Fondly seize her,
Clasp her, tease her;
Let her be thus warmly press'd
And you'll soon you'll soon be blest.

But if, after every trial,
Every proof of tender art,
She with coldness and denial
Still proves coy, and mocks your
smart;
Cease dull whining,
Moping, pining,
Vex her, grieve her,
Slight her, leave her,
Stamp; frown, swear, and bid adieu,
Cease to court, and—and she'll court
you.